

FIFTH - EDITION

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Let's look at
QUEENSLAND



The Heart of Brisbane

LET'S LOOK AT QUEENSLAND

AREA

QUEENSLAND is the second largest State in the Commonwealth. It has an area of 670,500 square miles of which rather more than half are within the Tropics.

Its greatest length is 1,300 miles, or about the same distance as from Brisbane to Adelaide via Sydney and Melbourne by air, or from London to Leningrad.

Its greatest width, from the coast to the 138th meridian, is 940 miles, or 50 miles more than from Brisbane to Melbourne via Sydney by air, or 20 miles more than from London to Warsaw.

It is rather more than twice the size of New South Wales, eight times that of Victoria, and more than six times the size of New Zealand.

The British Isles, France, Germany, and Italy could be contained comfortably within its borders.

CLIMATE

Queensland enjoys one of the most equable climates in the world.

The normal range of winter temperature is from 60 to 78 degrees.

The mean maximum temperature at Brisbane during the peak of summer is 85 degrees, with, of course, higher temperatures in the Tropics where, however, the heat is mitigated by cool sea breezes from the Pacific.

Inland temperatures have a high range, but humidity is low.

Rainfall varies from about 35 to 40 inches in the south-eastern portion of the State to some 200 inches in the Innisfail district, North Queensland, where the fall is on an average of 170 inches a year. In the western portions of the State the rainfall tapers away to some 10 inches in the most distant.

POPULATION

The estimated population of Queensland at June 30, 1952, was 1,238,425. The population of the capital city, Brisbane, was 464,000, and the largest provincial cities were Toowoomba (40,000), Rockhampton (38,500), Townsville (37,700), Ipswich (35,900), Cairns (19,000), Bundaberg (18,500), Maryborough (17,000), and Mackay (14,900).

The population of the State increased in a greater ratio than that of any other State of the Commonwealth between the censuses of 1933 and 1947.

GOVERNMENT

The Government of Queensland consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly.

The State Parliament, alone among State Legislatures in Australia, has only one House—the Legislative Assembly of 75 members. Eleven Ministers of the Crown, each of whom must be a member of the Legislative Assembly, compose the State Cabinet. Presided over by the Governor, these Ministers form the Executive Government of the State.

THE CAPITAL

The City of Brisbane, capital of the State of Queensland, is unique in Australia in that no other local authority embraces within its sphere of control undertakings such as water supply and sewerage, electricity (including power house), tramways, municipal buses, ferries, and cemeteries.

Greater Brisbane was inaugurated in 1925 following the passing of the Greater Brisbane Act by Parliament on October 30, 1924. Under this scheme, 19 municipal councils and several boards were abolished, and in their place the Brisbane City Council, with control over an area of 375 square miles, was created.

The Greater Brisbane Act as amended in 1950 provides that the Council shall consist of a Lord Mayor and 24 aldermen—one for each ward. Under the old regime there were 205 aldermen and councillors in the area now known as Greater Brisbane.



Brisbane from the Air.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen are elected on the adult franchise, the Lord Mayor being elected by the whole of the electors voting as one ward.

The Council is elected for three years.

Brisbane has the finest City Hall in Australasia. Completed 19 years ago, the building occupies an island site of more than two acres. The tall clock tower rises to a height of 302 feet above the ground. Surmounting the tower is a metal sphere containing a red neon light which in normal times serves as an air beacon and is visible for many miles. Total cost of the building and contents was £980,000, and the building became famous as the "Million Pound Town Hall."

A fine set of Westminster chimes is installed with the clock and the hour bell weighs $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons. The four small bells weigh approximately 3 tons.

In addition to housing the various municipal departments, which are accommodated in suites of well-lit and ventilated offices, the building contains one of the largest and most handsome concert halls in the Commonwealth.



*Sugar Cane after
Ten Months' Growth.*

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Sugar cane is Queensland's most important crop. It is grown in the wettest parts of the coastal plain. Other important crops are—wheat, maize, sorghum, lucerne hay, pine-apples, bananas, peanuts, tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkins, citrus fruit, apples, grapes, and tobacco.

Queensland's dairy herds, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cattle, are pastured in the eastern part of the State. Butter and cheese factories have been established at many centres. Pig-raising is an important industry in the dairying districts.

On the rougher and less well-grassed country of eastern Queensland a large proportion of the State's 5,000,000 beef cattle is carried.

Most of Queensland's sheep, which in good seasons have numbered over 20,000,000, are pastured on the great natural grasslands of the interior, with some on the Darling Downs.

SUGAR

The amount of sugar cane harvested in Queensland in 1952 was 6,850,000 tons, from which was produced 933,760 tons 94 net titre sugar by 32 mills.

Of the sugar produced, 477,481 tons was required for the home market and the balance was exported. The home consumption price was £44 3s. a ton, and export £41 2s. The total value of production was £39,790,000.

Four



Heavily Laden Papaw Tree.

DAIRYING

Of the 1,296,659 dairy cattle in Queensland at 31 March, 1952, 822,622 were milking cows. There are about 29,000 owners of dairy cattle and the total butter production for 1951-52 was 63,195,000 lb., valued at £12,132,000. Cheese made amounted to 10,529,000 lb., worth £1,059,000. There are 91 dairy factories, land and buildings of which are valued at £1,057,000 and plant at £1,308,000. Most of the butter produced comes from the southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough districts each produce

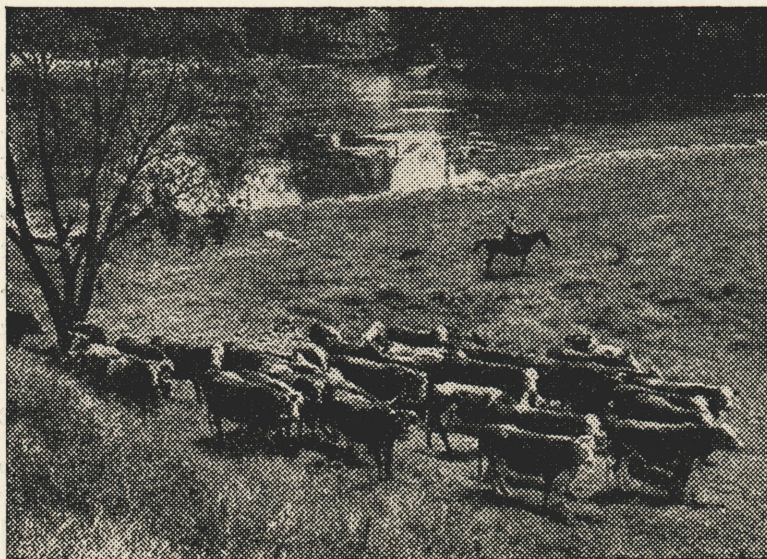
about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest is manufactured on the Downs.

COTTON

Queensland soils are admirably suited to the growing of cotton. The area under cultivation, relatively small, has increased greatly following a guaranteed price for 5 years.

TOBACCO

The tobacco industry in Queensland has a promising future, especially in the Mareeba and Dimbulah districts. Current production falls far short of Australian demand. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1952-53 was 4,339 acres, producing 30,637 cwt. of dried leaf. Leaf produced in the Mareeba-Dimbulah district in the year ended March 31, 1953, amounted to 1,830,500 lb., compared with 2,165,000 lb. in 1951.



Beef Cattle on the Move.

WOOL

As a wool producing State, Queensland ranks with Victoria after New South Wales. Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and

north-west are largely given over to sheep.

Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Total wool shorn from 17,000,000 sheep in 1952-53 was 165,000,000 lb. of greasy wool, of a total value of £60,000,000.

BEEF

There were 5,378,400 beef cattle in Queensland at March 31, 1953, and 20 meatworks and nine bacon factories are in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. In 1952-53 overseas export of meat from Queensland was valued at £25,250,000, this State's share of the Australian export figure amounting to 39 per cent.

FRUITS

The value of the Queensland fruit crop was about £5,000,000 in 1951-52. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies about one-sixth of the Australian banana crop.

WHEAT AND MAIZE

Approximately $18\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels of wheat were harvested, mostly on the Darling Downs, in 1952-53. Maize brings around £1,500,000 a year. The chief maize-producing districts are the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts in South-East Queensland and the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland.

FISHERIES

Before the war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish and of pearls, pearl shell, and other shell. During the war years, there was a cessation of tropical fisheries. Operations were resumed in 1945. For 1951-52, value of fisheries production was £1,095,506.

During 1951-52, 3,574 boats, valued with their equipment at £1,326,045, and employing 8,325 men, were engaged in the industry.

MINING

Queensland possesses valuable mineral resources, much of which has yet been untapped.

Among the mineral deposits of the State are: gold, copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, molybdenite, antimony, fluorspar, gypsum, mica, manganese, iron, barytes, chrome, cobalt, scheelite, coal, graphite, oil shale, limestone, phosphate rock, marble, granite, diatomite, dolomite, magnesite, beryllium, trantalite, silica, agate, corundum, tuff, basalt, zircon-ilmenite-rutile concentrates and gem stones including sapphire, opal, garnet, olivine, turquoise and topaz.

Mt. Isa Mines Ltd. are the sole silver-lead-zinc producers, and copper is also produced by this company. Mt. Morgan Ltd. is a major producer of gold and copper.

During the year ended December 31, 1952, the total mineral production was valued at £23,363,375, an increase of £2,970,575 over the previous year's figures.



"Glory Hole" Open-cut Copper Mine, Mount Morgan.

COAL

The extent and variety of the coal deposits in Queensland enable this State to take a high place in the coal-owning countries of the World. From Brisbane through the main coastal centres of industrial activity as far north as Cairns and interspersed in our hinterland there are tremendous reserves of this basic source of power. The vastness of these deposits is evidenced by the fact that known and proved reserves within a comparatively small portion of the State have been conservatively estimated at at least 2,000 million tons.

Production, consumption and exports of Queensland coal for 1952, reached all-time records, being 2,757,224 tons, 2,470,971 tons and 218,715 tons respectively.

Appreciating the value of this national asset in the economics of the industrial expansion of the State, the Queensland Government has over the past 20 years legislated to ensure and encourage the maximum degree of exploitation of the vast natural heritage by the efficient production and orderly distribution of these resources. The passing of "The Coal Industry (Control) Act of 1948," which constituted The Queensland Coal Board, was the most recent step in this direction. The Queensland Coal Board commenced to function in 1949 and by 1952 not only had production been greatly increased, but a substantial improvement had been achieved in the output per working shift and there had been developed a very desirable export trade, both interstate and overseas.

The Coal Board has concentrated on the urgent necessity to secure an improvement in the quality of coal as marketed to consumers, and in this direction the majority of colliery proprietors on the West Moreton field, which yields more than half the State's production, either have installed or are installing coal cleaning plants and picking belts for the removal of foreign matter from coal.

The Mines Department, in collaboration with the Coal Board, is conducting a systematic geological investigation of available reserves of coal by means of core drilling.

OIL SEARCH

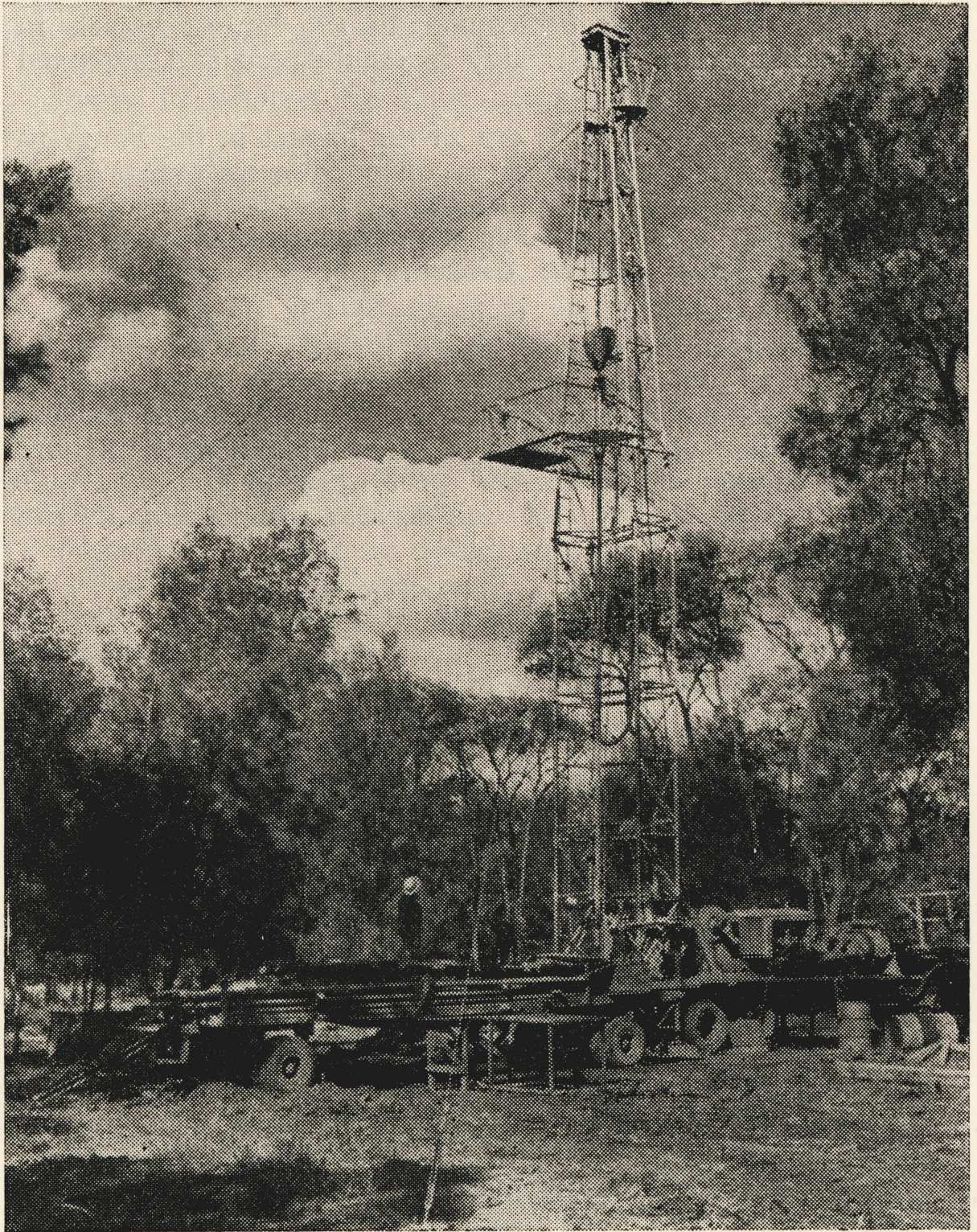
The search for petroleum has been carried on for many years in Queensland.

The presence of inflammable gas and the presence of oil in cores from bores in the Roma district has encouraged the expenditure of much money on drilling, but no deposits of commercial significance have yet been found. However, intensive geophysical examination has been undertaken in recent years and this is now being followed by test drilling.

Recent favourable developments in the search for petroleum in Western Australia have resulted in a strong revival of interest in the possibilities of discovering petroleum in this State.

When this booklet went to press, Authorities to Prospect had been granted over a total area of 237,500 square miles of Queensland and adjacent seas. In addition, six prospecting petroleum permits aggregating 1,200 square miles are held.

The various holders are now making preparations for commencement of intensive prospecting.



Oil Drilling Derrick.

PORTS AND HARBOURS

The port of Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river.

Brisbane's graving dock is one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The dock can accommodate with reasonable comfort a single merchant vessel 800 ft. long, 80 ft. beam, with 32 ft. draught. Alternatively, the equivalent of two ships, each 380 ft. long, can be docked.

In addition to Brisbane, Queensland has several excellent ports and natural harbours. These include the river port of Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy River, and its deep-water wharfage at Port Alma; Gladstone, with a magnificent harbour to accommodate large vessels; Bowen, with a good natural harbour; Townsville, a "made" port open to the sea, well-equipped for its traffic; and Cairns, also a natural port, and well-equipped.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

The very rapid secondary industry expansion following the war has slackened, but there is ample evidence to show that much progress is being made.



Peaceful and Picturesque Spots Abound in Queensland.

There were 4,776 factories operating in Queensland during 1951-52 with an output valued at over £250,000,000. Value of production was £91,000,000 and of the capital invested in industry £69,000,000 was represented by land, buildings and plant.

The population of the State has increased to the extent that there is a large enough market to warrant the establishment of other industries to manufacture commodities which were previously obtained from other States. Southern industrialists are opening branch factories in Queensland to supply the demand instead of increasing the size of their Southern factories.

During recent years several large industrial areas have been opened up in the outer suburbs of the metropolitan area and for some time these will be the main centres of industrial growth in Brisbane.

Production of cement is being expanded by increase of production capacity at Darra and by the new cement works being constructed in North Queensland.

Canning and processing of pineapples and tropical fruits continue to increase and the C.O.D., which operates one of the largest canneries in Australia, recently constructed a branch factory in Central Queensland which has commenced operations.

The establishment of a works in Central Queensland for the production of ammonium sulphate to supply the nitrogenous fertilizer demands of the State is still desired, while a sulphuric acid and superphosphate plant is under consideration at Cairns.

Continued progress is being made with the Hamilton Lands scheme and already some industries are operating in the area which will be one of the foremost industrial areas because of its proximity to wharves, railways, &c.

The Secondary Industries Division has proved a beneficial adjunct to Government activities for the assistance of industry by the provision of technical advice, financial assistance and the provision of factory space by purchasing the Rocklea munitions factory and making it available for industrial purposes.

RAILWAYS

Queensland has the greatest railway mileage of any State in the Commonwealth—6,560 miles. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border Section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ ins. gauge track).

The railways have been a major factor in the development of the State, and provide the reason why Queensland is the most decentralised State in the Commonwealth.

In the early period of railway construction, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 ins. was deliberately chosen because railway construction had to be pushed on rapidly in order to develop the back country and it was much more important to have more lines with less speed than fewer lines with greater speed.

The total earnings for the financial year ended June 30, 1953, were £25,165,200, the highest ever recorded, but working expenses also reached the record figure of £27,329,498. The interest on capital amounted to £2,166,020.

RECORD HAULAGE

The tonnage of goods carried in 1952-53 reached an all time peak of 6,308,753, eclipsing the previous record of 6,113,261 established in 1950-51 by 195,492 tons. The tonnage conveyed during 1951-52 was 5,788,753.

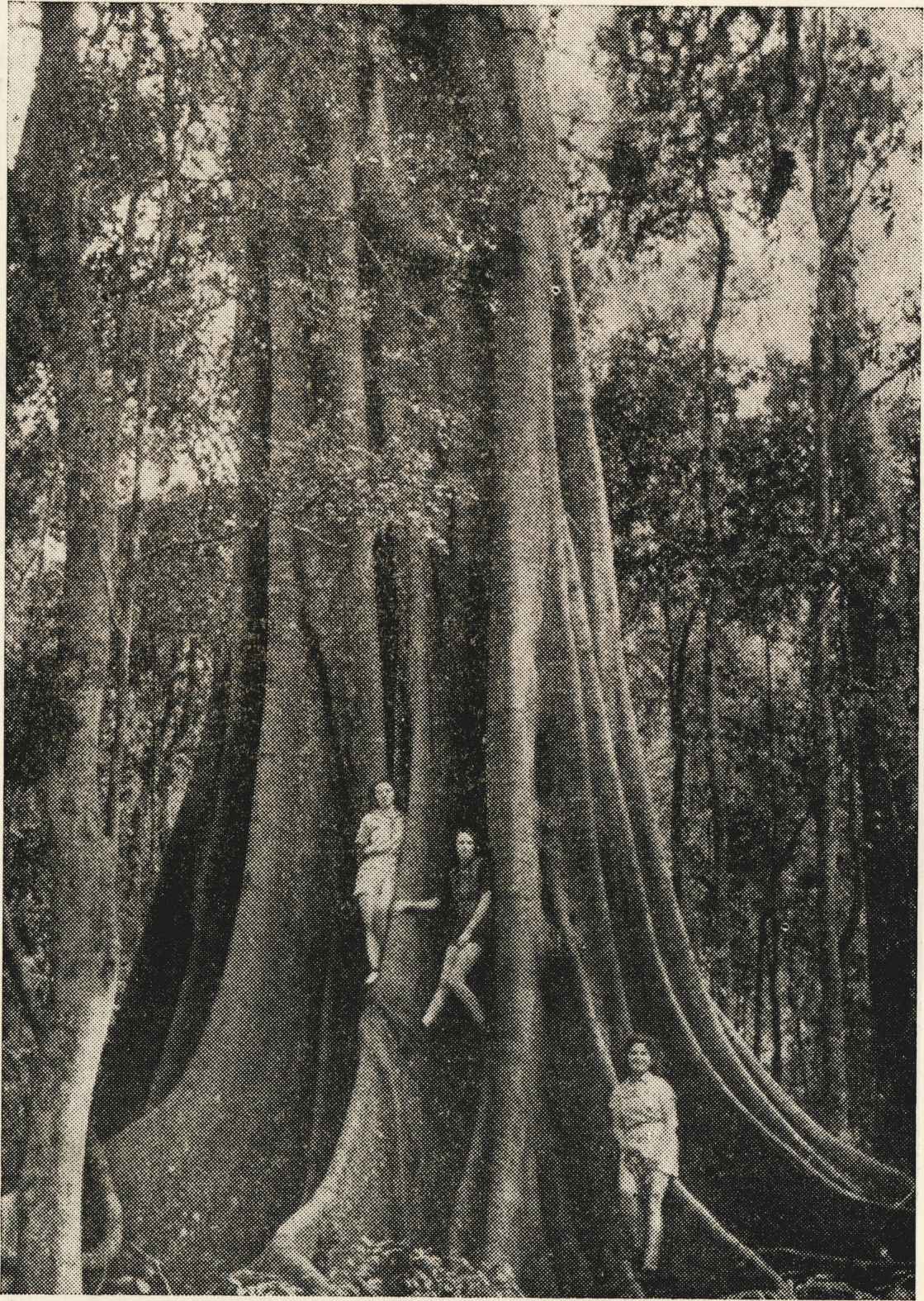
The earnings from goods traffic during 1952-53 amounted to £17,844,169 compared with £15,806,443 during 1951-52, an increase of £2,037,726.

The passenger journeys in 1952-53 totalled 35,655,958 for a revenue of £2,971,237.

The earnings from livestock amounted to £2,545,608 during 1952-53 representing an increase of £465,442 on the figure of £2,080,166 received the previous year.

The parcels and miscellaneous traffic yielded £1,804,186, an increase of £82,577 on the previous year.

Large numbers of new locomotives and rolling stock have been placed in service. Air-conditioned trains, diesel-electrical locomotives and diesel trains are now operating and more of these are on order.



Huge Moreton Bay Fig Tree.

ROADS

At June 30, 1953, there were 20,954 miles of roads controlled by the Queensland Main Roads Commission. Of this total 7,773 miles were State highways and 11,119 miles main roads.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Under the State Transport Facilities Act, a single Commissioner is constituted to control road transport facilities within the State.

Provision is made for the licensing of services for the carriage of passengers and goods. Vehicles are controlled to the extent to which they are used for the purpose of carrying on such services.

Local authorities and other Government instrumentalities which have legal power to operate road transport services are given a measure of preference, not only in obtaining new licenses but also in the acquisition of privately operated services.



Ply Logs on the Way to the Mill.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity supply has been firmly established by the Government on a regional basis. Since its establishment in 1938, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland has been able to achieve a large measure of amalgamation and co-ordination. Four regions of electricity supply controlled by four regional boards have been constituted—Wide Bay-Burnett, Capricornia, Townsville, and Cairns.

Construction of two new generating stations in Brisbane, with a combined installed capacity of 240,000 kW, is well in hand, and the first units of these stations will be commissioned in 1953 and 1954 respectively. New central generating stations at Howard, Rockhampton and Townsville were commissioned in 1951, 1952 and 1953 respectively. The final installed capacity of these three stations will be 157,500 kW.

In the Cairns region the Tully Falls hydro-electric project, with an ultimate installed capacity of 92,400 kW, is under construction.

In Western Queensland 12 small townships were supplied with electricity during 1952-53 and more small centres are having electricity schemes installed.

In order to encourage the supply of electricity, particularly in rural areas, the Government introduced a subsidy scheme whereby subsidies up to one-third of the cost are available for electrical schemes generally, and from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the cost of electrical works in Western Queensland where there are special difficulties to be met.

The electrical development of south-eastern Queensland is being undertaken by the newly established Southern Electric Authority, a public authority which has superseded the City Electric Light Co. Ltd.

Total value of the programme of electrical development at present in hand by undertakings under public control is estimated at £53 million.

IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

To the present, the construction of works for water conservation and irrigation in Queensland, has been on a relatively

small scale. One major exception is the Somerset Dam, now nearing completion, on the Stanley River, a tributary of the Brisbane River. This structure, construction of which is under the control of the Stanley River Works Board, impounds a maximum of 724,000 acre feet of water and its main functions are water supply for the city of Brisbane and flood mitigation.

Some 113,040 acres are irrigated in Queensland out of a total of about 2,021,000 acres under agriculture. The annual value of production from irrigated lands is conservatively estimated at £10,900,000 out of a total gross value of agriculture productions of about £47,212,000.

Of the crops produced under irrigation, sugar with some 54,500 acres, fodder with some 22,000 acres and vegetables with some 22,000 acres are the most important in respect of area. Other crops irrigated include tobacco, fruit, pasture and cotton.

Investigations are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation and power generation.

MAREEBA-DIMBULAH IRRIGATION PROJECT

The establishment of an irrigation project in the Mareeba-Dimbulah area was approved early in 1952.

Early investigations indicated that establishment of such an area was dependant upon the construction of a storage dam on the Walsh River above Tabacum. Subsequent investigations, however, revealed that a dam on the Barron River at Tinaroo Falls would provide a greater storage than would be available at the proposed site on the Walsh River and would command a much greater area, including that commanded by the Walsh River Project.

The approved scheme provides for construction of a major dam at Tinaroo Falls to store some 320,000 acre feet of water from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary channels to some 1,420 farms.

Preliminary works for the construction of the dam have commenced and it is expected to be completed by 1960.

Tobacco is expected to be the main crop in the area.

BURDEKIN RIVER PROJECT

The Burdekin scheme is the biggest of the major projects investigated and construction of the first stage has begun. The complete scheme involves construction of a main dam some 99 miles from the river mouth and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream, from which water will be delivered through main and distributary channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam.

Irrigation areas have been established at Clare and Millaroo, some 27 and 50 miles respectively from the river mouth. To date some 68 returned servicemen have been settled on irrigated tobacco farms at Clare and it is expected that a further 20 will be settled at Millaroo soon. Water for these areas is pumped from the river at central pumping stations and distributed to the farms through channel systems. This work is continuing and the scheme will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin Project.

DAWSON AND NOGOA

Other schemes being investigated include the Dawson Valley and Nogoa River Projects. In the Dawson Valley a considerable amount of investigation was carried out over 20 years ago. An irrigation area was established at Theodore, and this has proved the success of irrigation for a wide variety of crops in the Dawson Valley. Further investigations are in progress with a view to controlling the river flow and developing a larger area under irrigation. Establishment of another irrigation area close to Theodore is contemplated for the near future.

On the Nogoa River preliminary investigations have been carried out on a likely dam site, and an irrigation area in the vicinity of Emerald is contemplated.

BALONNE—CONDAMINE

Preparations are being made for the establishment of a small irrigation project in the vicinity of St. George from the weir recently constructed on the Balonne River at St. George. This represents the first attempt at irrigation in the western portions of Queensland. Cotton and fodder are expected to be the main crops.



TIMBER

At June 30, 1953, 7,850,855 acres in Queensland were reserved as State forests or timber reserves.

On this forest estate a wide variety of excellent timbers are to be found. In the North Queensland jungles such valuable species as walnut, maple, kauri, silky oak, red cedar and silver ash occur, whilst in the South Queensland scrubs are found the premier softwoods, hoop and Bunya pine. The hardwood forests produce a variety of timbers suitable for general building, railway and other construction work, whilst the cypress pine forests of the south-west provide valuable house building timber that is termite resistant.

The timber and forest industry of the State is the basis of much rural and urban prosperity and during the year 1952-53 the forests yielded 456,000,000 superficial feet of log timber for use in the sawmill and plywood industries, of which approximately 45 per cent. was cut from Crown areas.

Plantations have been established by the Forestry Department in many districts extending from Stanthorpe in the south to Atherton in the north, the total at 30th June, 1953, being 57,487 acres. The native hoop pine is the main species planted, but on the poorer sites exotic softwoods, mainly from North America, have been planted with much success.

The Department also carries out silvicultural treatment work on the hardwood and cypress pine forests and 515,125 acres had been treated up to 30th June, 1953. An effective protection system for all managed forests is a major work and to date 3,800 miles of firebreaks have been constructed.

During the year ended June, 30, 1953, the State expended £1,246,176 on reforestation works.

Queensland's areas of outstanding scenic, scientific or recreational interest are reserved as National Parks of which there are 241, covering 765,259 acres. The Forestry Department carries out the work of providing facilities for visitors to the parks such as construction of access tracks, camp ground facilities, etc., an amount of £300,000 having been expended to date on this work.

HOUSING

The Queensland Housing Commission is responsible for carrying out Governmental policy which seeks the erection of the maximum number of houses and the encouragement of home ownership.

The terms of the Commission's Home Purchase Scheme have been progressively liberalised. The present interest— $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.—and the repayments—9s. 1d. per month for each £100 borrowed—are lower than at any time since the scheme commenced in 1911. Loans are repayable over 30 years but may be repaid earlier if so desired. At the discretion of the Commission loans are approved up to 90 per cent. of the value of the security with a maximum loan of £1,750 (timber) and £2,000 (brick).

Subject to certain conditions a home purchaser through the Commissioner is covered free of charge, by life insurance sufficient to liquidate his indebtedness.

The Commission also operates the "Home Builders' Deposit Scheme" under which intending home owners deposit regular sums with the Commission. When such moneys are subsequently applied towards a house through the Commission, a special subsidy at 4 per cent. per annum is credited thereto.

The Commission's head office is at Anzac Square, Brisbane.



A Queensland Worker's Home.

EDUCATION

Education in Queensland has developed in harmony with the Australian acceptance of the English public school tradition and the Scottish ideal of providing educational facilities from primary school to university for every child of the people.

Primary Education is "free, secular, and compulsory" to the age of 14 years, or until the pupil has completed the requirements of Grade VIII. The leaving age is to be extended to 15 years when circumstances permit.

In certain schools the curriculum is given a definite bias towards agricultural and other vocational training.

Children in isolated districts receive tuition from the Primary Correspondence School. Pupils passing the qualifying examination—the State scholarship examination—obtain free tuition at any State secondary school, and approved non-State secondary schools are paid tuition fees on behalf of successful candidates attending their schools. Allowances are paid to scholarship holders whose parents are within the basic wage group.

Pupils in primary schools are supplied with reading books, textbooks on various subjects, and stationery.

In addition to the regular curriculum, but not at the expense of any important part of it, the majority of children in attendance at country schools receive some form of manual training. This usually takes the form of instruction and practice in woodwork, tin-smithing and leather work for the boys, while the girls follow the various branches of domestic science.

Many schools in the city and country are equipped with wireless sets, and regular broadcasts to schools are arranged by the Department in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The cinema has also entered the schoolroom, and children all over the State are aided in their studies by this very effective adjunct of instruction.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

State high schools have been established in all of the large cities and towns, most of which also have grammar and denominational schools.

Scholarships and scholarship allowances enable a large number of Queensland boys and girls to obtain secondary education.

Free tuition is provided for all scholarship-holders attending State secondary schools, and scholarship-holders attending approved non-State secondary schools have a percentage of their tuition fees paid by the Department.

State scholarship allowances of £52 for the first year and £65 for the second year are paid according to parents' income to pupils who are forced to live away from home.

These students are eligible for extension scholarships after passing the Junior University examination. The allowances here have been increased to £82 for the first year and £104 for the second year.

Twenty-three open scholarships are granted annually to the University of Queensland. The Senior public examination is used for the purposes of the award of these scholarships. With two scholarships granted from the Queensland Agricultural College, the total scholarships are 25.

A Board of Adult Education carries on a State system of adult education.

The Queensland Agricultural High School and College at Gatton provides the son of the farmer or grazier with an education fully designed to fit him for life on the land.

The educational system in Queensland is completed by the University, which has eleven faculties, granting degrees in Arts, Law, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Science, Architecture and Education.

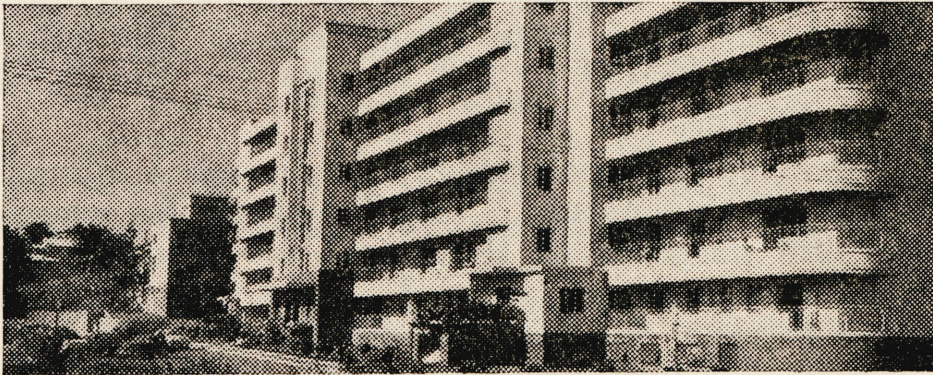
Diplomas are awarded in Education, Physiotherapy, Physical Education, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Music, Journalism, Commerce, and Architecture, and certificates are awarded in Education, Architecture and Accountancy.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Queensland has given a lead to the rest of Australia in the provision of its hospital, maternal, and child welfare services.

In co-operation with the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government introduced the Hospitals Benefits Scheme as from January 1, 1946, whereby free in-patient treatment was provided in public wards for everyone and a reduction of 8s. a day in non-public wards and any approved private hospitals.

The Queensland Government, however, is unique in that it bears the whole cost of the free out-patient service instituted on January 1, 1946. No other State in the Commonwealth does this.



Modern General Hospital, Townsville.

The Institute of Medical Research financed by the Government conducts research into the prevention of disease in Queensland.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Free ante-natal advice is available to all prospective mothers seeking it. The Maternal and Child Welfare Services cover the entire State. A chain of Maternity sections is attached to general hospitals throughout Queensland. Ante-natal supervision, well-trained staffs, and modern equipment in the General Hospitals, combined to reduce the infant mortality rate to 24.9 per thousand live births in 1952. Furthermore,

Twenty-six

the maternal mortality rate for 1952 was reduced to 1.03 per 1,000 live births, the lowest ever recorded in Queensland.

Nurses are in attendance at 209 clinics to give post-natal advice and also exercise an oversight over the baby during the early days of its life. The attendances of infant children and expectant mothers at clinics during 1952-53 was 372,326.

Twenty-six toddlers' clinics have been established, where a mother can have the health and physique of the child studied by trained staff during the period her child leaves the Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic and the time the child commences school.

Officers of the School Health Services give dental and medical examinations to children attending primary schools. Four rail dental clinics travel over practically the entire railway system of the State.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICE

Throughout the State there are 122 public hospitals. There are also 31 dental clinics and 25 branch dental clinics under the control of hospital boards. To assist persons who cannot receive adequate medical or dental treatment in their home towns, free rail travel is provided to and from the nearest suitable hospital or dental clinic if their financial circumstances are such that they would not be able to travel unassisted.

Amongst major hospital works under construction throughout the State is a new hospital at South Brisbane which will provide 650 beds.

In conformity with the Government's decentralised policy a mental hospital is being constructed at Charters Towers to serve the northern part of the State. The new hospital will accommodate approximately 400 patients and the cost is estimated to be about £1,300,000.

ARTESIAN BASIN

The work of administering and controlling the use of water flowing from the Great Artesian Basin continues to receive attention so that this great national asset can be conserved and utilized to the fullest possible advantage.

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ABORIGINALS

Queensland can justifiably claim to have done more than any other State to save the aboriginals from extinction and improve their living standards. The Government spent £492,164 in 1952-53 on its aboriginal citizens.

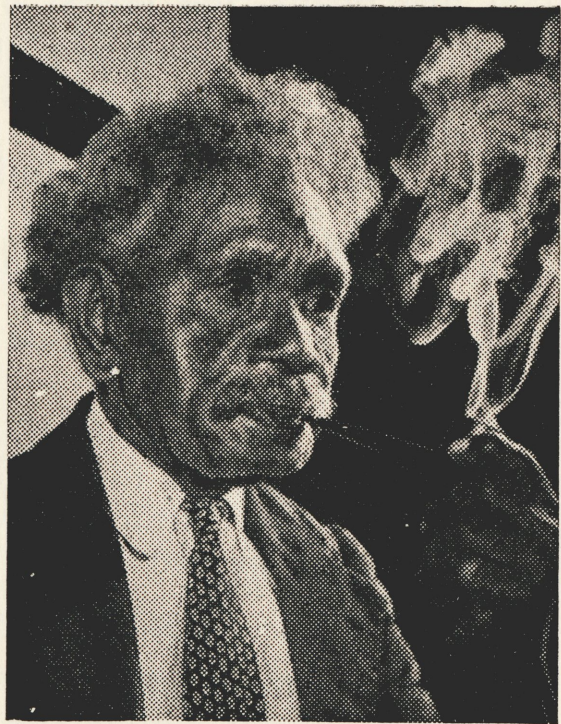
Queensland is the only State in Australia in which aboriginals are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

The number of full-blood aboriginals in Queensland now totals 9,653. The half-blood population is 6,864 and there are about 5,150 Torres Strait islanders in the islands between Cape York and the New Guinea coast.

Areas have been reserved for the aboriginals throughout Queensland. Most of the aboriginals live on these reserves, the total area of which is about 6,000,000 acres.

On the reserves at Cherbourg, near Murgon; Woorabinda, near Duaringa; and Palm Island, north of Townsville, model settlements with every essential health and social facility have been established. In a similar manner, missions for adults and children, subsidised by the Government, are conducted by the Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Seventh Day Adventists, The Brethren, and Lutheran Church.

The aim of the Queensland Government is to make the aboriginal, as far as practicable, a self-reliant member of his community and ultimately to take his place in the industrial life of the State. With this in view, the Government is giving particular attention to the welfare of children.



Age and Contentment, Cherbourg Settlement.

Primary schools have been established on every settlement and church mission, and at the Government settlements, domestic science and manual training are taught.

White matrons and nursing sisters are employed in the hospitals. Maternal and baby welfare form portion of the State programme of better health for mother and child. Native girls are being trained as nurses.

Shows displaying native arts and crafts, and providing for sporting activities, are held annually.

Well-equipped hospitals have been established on every Government settlement and church mission.

Primary schools, with classes for manual and rural training of boys and domestic training of girls, have been established on all settlements.

From the manual training classes, boys are recruited for the settlement artisan work. All building work on Government settlements is carried out by them.

Tuition is given native boys in the pastoral industry, and practically all stock work is carried out by aborigines.



Torres Strait Islanders aboard Pearling Lugger.



Native Queenslanders.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Queensland's sunny climate encourages outdoor life and the playing of sports all the year round. In the delightful winter weather, football—Rugby Union, Rugby League, Australian Rules and Soccer—is the main sport. In the summer, cricket, swimming, surfing, track and field games, and sailing are most popular.

All the year round golf, tennis, bowls, horse-racing, coursing and fishing may be pursued.

With the variety of its fish life and the number of fishing resorts available, the 2,000-mile coastline, fringed for over two-thirds of its length by the Great Barrier Reef, provides an extensive breeding and spawning ground in which it is estimated fully 250 varieties of edible fish are to be found.

Queensland has hundreds of miles of magnificent beaches, and during the summer months—and to a less extent in winter—the seaside with its rolling Pacific surf is the great attraction. The vigorous pastime of surfing, with its accompanying sunbathing, has a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population.

NOTEWORTHY DATES

Earlier editions of "Let's Look at Queensland" contained a list of noteworthy dates in Queensland's history from 1823 to 1938. The list is continued below to 1945:—

1939.

- Jan. 31—Brisbane River closed to navigation for first time in history because of sinking of lighter "Mount Elliott" in outer bar cutting between Pile Lighthouse and Bishop Island.
- Feb. 27—Zane Grey, American author and deep sea angler, arrived, bringing with him several thousand pounds worth of equipment for a fishing expedition off the Great Barrier Reef, near Lady Musgrave Island.
- Mar. 28—Babinda registered 56.38 inches of rain in eight days.
- April 19—Death of Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Queensland from 1920 to 1926.
- April 21—Brisbane and South Coast Hospitals Board agreed to request from Department of Health and Home Affairs that it establish a clinic for the treatment of poliomyelitis by the Kenny method.
- May 1—Nazi Swastika flag hauled down from its position outside German Consulate in Union Bank Chambers, Queen street, after the Labour Day procession had passed.
- May 2—Shower of small frogs fell during storm between Southport and Coombabah Creek. The road was white with frogs giving the appearance of a hail storm.
- June 11—Launch "Nerida" disappeared with 11 men on board outside Moreton Bay. Search for survivors proved fruitless.
- June 29—Five planes destroyed by fire in Qantas hanger at Archerfield.

July 3—Airlines of Australia Ltd., Douglas air liner "Kyilla" completed double return trip between Brisbane and Sydney of 1,850 miles, inaugurating regular night flying schedule between the two capital cities.

Aug. 4—Thirty-seven men charged with unlawful assembly in a night court, as sequel to a raid on the pre-sessional meeting of the Labour Party at Parliament House. They were remanded until Aug. 7, bail being refused.

Aug. 4—Meeting of State Labour Party elected Mr. E. J. Hanson, M.L.A. for Buranda, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and raised Mr. D. A. Gledson to the rank of full Minister.

Aug. 11—Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) opened new £80,000 medical school in Herston Road.

Aug. 21—Police evidence at Police Court on charges against 37 men for raid on Parliament House alleged that the men intended to barricade themselves in for a "sit down strike" of 24 hours.

Aug. 22—Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) guest at Parliamentary luncheon in honour of his record term of seven years and 67 days as Premier; eclipsing previous record held by Sir Samuel Griffith by five days.

Aug. 27—Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) opened Mackay Harbour.

Sept. 1—Plans for protection of civilians in Brisbane and coastal cities in event of war raids completed.

Sept. 6—Experimental siren system set up by Air Raid Precautions Committee in Brisbane.

Dec. 29—Whale, 62 feet in length, stranded on Bilinga beach, South Coast.

1940.

- Jan. 8—Empire Air Training Scheme begins at Archerfield.
- Jan. 11—A striped marlin weighing 234 lb., a record for Queensland, was caught on Mooloolabah-Caloundra fishing ground by S. W. Bird.
- Jan. 27—Two miles long procession in Toowoomba celebrated the first 100 years of settlement on the Darling Downs.
- Jan. 29—New £32,000 road up the Toowoomba Ranges opened by the Minister for Works (Mr. Bruce).
- April 19—Flying Officer Dereck Jack French, son of Mr. L. G. I. French (Chief Commonwealth Auditor in Queensland) awarded D.F.C. for service with Royal Air Force. He was first Australian to receive this decoration during World War II.
- April 23—The Brisbane tug "Coringa" arrived in Liverpool and was handed over to the Royal Navy for war work.
- April 25—Greatest Anzac Day march of returned soldiers in Brisbane's history. More than 5,000 men marched in a two miles long column.
- May 18—Mr. F. Z. Eager landed a world's record white-pointer shark weighing 1,329 lb. on rod and line off Mooloolaba, after a 53 minutes' struggle.
- June 16—Brisbane Fascist organisation raided at Brunswick Street office. Fascist uniforms, blackshirts, literature and badges found. Organisation in Queensland alone concealed thousands of rifles, shotguns, at least 80,000 rounds of ammunition and 16,000 plugs of gelignite.
- June 16—Several rifles, a red flag, banners and truck loads of documents and books were seized by police when they raided offices, shops and homes of Communists in Brisbane at the weekend.
- July 6—Official opening of Story Bridge by Governor (Sir Leslie Wilson).

- July 20—Sir Thomas Beecham, famous English conductor, made first Brisbane appearance, conducting Brisbane Symphony Orchestra at City Hall. He criticised Brisbane audiences as "cold" and caused a musical storm by describing the proscenium or sounding board on the City Hall platform as a "gigantic rabbit hutch," and demanding its removal.
- Aug. 1—War Cabinet assembled in Brisbane for first meeting since war began. Defence centres were inspected.
- Aug. 5—Queensland Munitions Board began allotment of orders in £1,500,000 munition-making programme in Queensland.
- Aug. 14—Hope abandoned for six members of R.A.A.F. crew of Lockheed Hudson bomber which left Archerfield on August 12 for exercises at sea.
- Sept. 6—State Munitions Board offered Railway Department £500,000 order for manufacture of shells at Ipswich workshops.
- Sept. 9—Mr. J. C. Slaughter, Town Clerk of Bundaberg, appointed Town Clerk of Brisbane, in succession to Mr. S. E. Travill.
- Sept. 10—Death in Sydney at age of 90 of Captain Walton Drake, R.N. founder of Queensland Navy in pre-Federation days. He commanded Queensland Navy flagship "Gayundah," and was Naval Commandant in Brisbane until 1902.
- Sept. 13—Shipbuilding contracts worth £1,750,000 let in Queensland.
- Sept. 17—Death of Mr. Percy Pease, Minister for Lands and Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party at Cairns, aged 64.
- Oct. 2—A huge aboriginal art gallery more than 100 years old, found by members of The Royal Geographical Society's expedition to the Carnarvon Ranges.

Oct. 17—Brisbane welcomed first 35 evacuated British children to arrive in Queensland.

Nov. 13—Public Safety Bills passed final stages in State Parliament.

Nov. 18—Commonwealth Air Force Flying School, costing £450,000 opened at Amberley.

1941.

Jan. 4—Victims of Nazi raiders in Pacific, numbering 333, arrived in Brisbane by two special trains on way to Sydney.

Jan. 18—Torrential rain totalling 332 points fell in fiercest one-hour storm in Brisbane's history.

Jan. 23—Director-General of Munitions (Essington Lewis) chose Rocklea as site for Queensland's £1,500,000 munitions factory.

Jan. 24—Captain Arnold Wienholt, former member of Queensland and Federal Parliaments, big game hunter, reported missing in Abyssinia since September and presumed to have died of wounds.

March 8—Six thousand Queenslanders, veterans of World War I., enrolled in the Returned Soldiers Volunteer Defence Corps.

March 24—American cruisers "Chicago" and "Portland" arrive in Brisbane.

March 25—Sailors from U.S. cruisers received tremendous public welcome on march through city.

March 29—Forgan Smith Labour Government returned to power for fourth time.

May 26—Ipswich railway workshops began construction of first field artillery gun barrel for Defence Department.

June 18—One fireman killed and 13 other persons injured during Brisbane's first large scale A.R.P. practice under emergency conditions.

- July 6—Brisbane Dental Hospital and Queensland College of Dentistry, costing £165,000, opened by the Minister for Health and Home Affairs (Mr. Hanlon).
- July 7—Death of Randolph Bedford, M.L.A., aged 73, colourful personality in Australian politics and letters.
- Aug. 22—Japanese liner “Kisama Maru” left Brisbane—the last ship to trade between Australia and Japan as a result of Pacific tension.
- Oct. 8—Queensland Central Executive of the A.L.P. unanimously adopted decision of the Federal Executive that no member of the A.L.P. could become or continue to be a member of the Australian-Soviet Friendship League or other kindred organisation.
- Nov. 6—Death of Mr. James Trackson, pioneer of the electricity industry in Australia, at Toowoomba, aged 84. He was Queensland’s first motorist. In 1902 he bought a steam car with an engine beneath the seat, which was known as “Puffing Billy.” Ten years later he drove the first car in Brisbane with a combustion engine.

1942.

- Jan. 13—Three firemen were killed when one of the worst fires in Brisbane’s history destroyed the warehouse of R. M. Gow and Co. Pty., merchants and manufacturers, Turbot Street.
- Jan. 15—State Government appoints A.R.P. controllers for the State, Brisbane, and various centres throughout Queensland.
- Jan. 21—Plans completed for digging of slit trenches in school grounds in coastal and danger areas.
- Jan. 27—Because of gravity of war situation, State Government decided to close down all schools, State and non-governmental, in the whole of Queensland coastal belt, and far north.
- Mar. 4—One hundred and forty-three evacuees arrived in Brisbane from bombed Darwin.

- Mar. 16—Historic North Toolburra homestead, in Warwick district, property of Captain R. S. Rankin, and formerly owned by Capt. W. E. McColm and the late Earl of Suffolk, placed at disposal of Scots College Council for continuation of school activities.
- Mar. 17—Intensified brown-out began to operate in Brisbane and all places up to 100 miles from the coast.
- Mar. 23—Intensification of brown-out enforced in Queensland from and including Mackay northwards, and for 100 miles inland from the far Northern coast.
- Mar. 29—Daylight saving time ended. Clocks were put back an hour and sun time was resumed.
- April 3—New order authorised State civil defence organisations to direct any male between 18 and 60 to perform compulsory service with A.R.P. organisations.
- May 3—More than 2,000 men, women and children of Brisbane's civil defence army stage realistic A.R.P. exercises in city, Torwood, Rosalie and Red Hill.
- June 18—Premier of Queensland (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) completed his tenth year as Queensland Premier—an Australian record.
- July 25—Townsville bombed by four long-range Japanese flying boats. Only casualty was an air raid warden who had an arm broken when he was knocked down by an American jeep.
- July 28—Second raid on Townsville by one Japanese flying boat. A bomb load was jettisoned wide of military targets. There were no casualties or damage.
- July 29—Third raid on Townsville by single Japanese flying boat. It was intercepted by fighters and was on fire when it escaped to sea.

Aug. 20—Brisbane's first air raid alarm. Alert was sounded from Nambour to Coolangatta. General Macarthur's headquarters officially announced that no enemy aircraft had been sighted and the cause of the alert had not been verified.

1943.

Jan. 4—More than 16,000 men employed on defence works in Queensland, valued at £15,000,000.

Mar. 23—Civil Defence Minister (Mr. E. M. Hanlon) announced that five hundred thousand residents of coastal Queensland, from infants in arms to the aged, would be provided with civilian type respirators for use if enemy attempted gas attacks.

1944.

Jan. 26—Acting Premier Hanlon announces establishment of Queensland Radium Institute.

Mar. 4—Announcement of £10,953,000 works programme for Brisbane in immediate post-war period.

July 12—Queensland has best winter rain for nine years.

July 13—Short visit to Brisbane by Chas. A. Lindbergh, first man to fly solo across the Atlantic.

Aug. 7—Queensland's biggest military parade of war—March of 7th Division through Brisbane.

Sept. 16—Cairncross Graving Dock, Brisbane, opened.

Oct. 3—State Government decides to make penicillin free to poor people.

Nov. 5—£70,000 damage caused in one of most destructive fires in Brisbane's history; three-storey building in Charlotte Street almost totally destroyed.

1945.

Mar. 6—Ingham has rainfall of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in one day, and more than 1 foot 8 inches in three days.

Mar. 27—Seventeen British wives, with 10 children, reached Brisbane to rejoin their Queensland husbands after separations of up to nearly five years.

April 8—Three hundred and sixteen former internees in Japanese prison camps at Manila reached Brisbane.

May 9—V-E Day celebrated in Brisbane. More than 10,000 people crowded Anzac Square for the thanksgiving meeting.

May 13—More than 1,800 British, Australian, American and Netherlands service men and women took part in combined parades and thanksgiving services in Brisbane.

Aug. 15—Japan's surrender announced. Great peace celebrations in Brisbane streets.

Aug. 16—Victory march in Brisbane by armed forces.

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1945

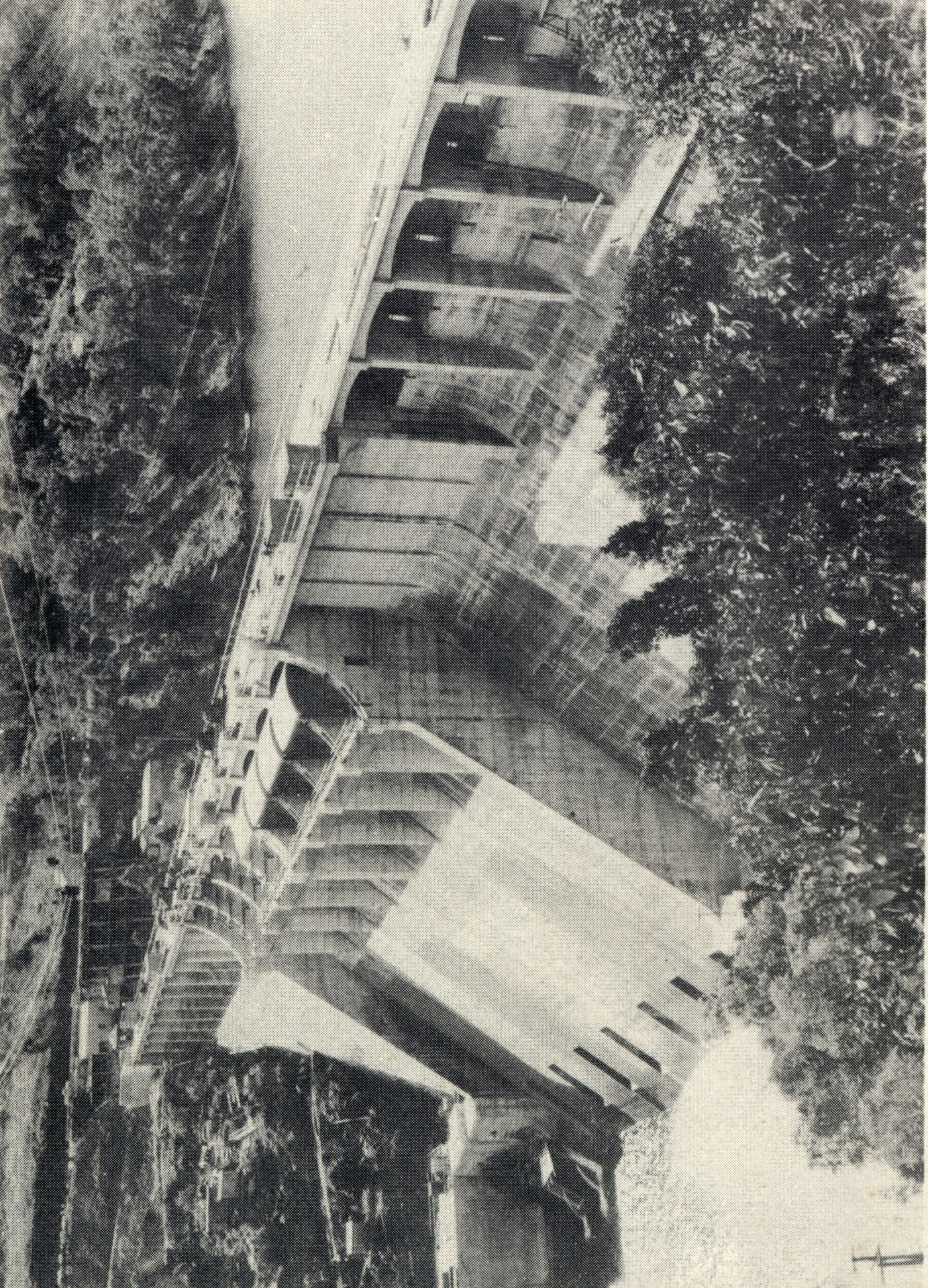
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1953.

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